A BRIEFE RELATION OF

The Remarkeable occurrences in the Northerne parts:

Viz.

The Landing of the

QVEENES MAIESTIE

In the Bay of BURLINGTON:

And

The repulse given unto the Rebels *at the Towne of* NEWARK:

Both signified by severall Letters on the same day, being *Friday March.* 3. 1642.

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A BRIEFE RELATION OF TWO REMARKEABLE OCcurrences in the Northern parts, &c.

AFfaires of ordinary nature may be, and are most properly imparted by the weekly *Mercury*; matters of higher consequence, and more neere concernment, deserve a story by themselves. And such is that we now have in hand of the QUEENES Majesties returne after so long absence, after so tedious a *divorce* from her deareſt LORD, a whole yeares *banishment* at least from Her sweeteſt Children, the common pledges of their loves. To this wee shall adjoyne a *Briefe Relation* of the repulse the *Rebels* had, the last weeke, at *Newarke*: partly because the story of so great a *Princesse* ought not to come into the world without some *Attendant*; partly because it was the most remarkable successe which befell His Majesty after Her arrivall: and finally, because the King received intelligence of both at the same time, and from the hands of the same Messenger.

1. The landing of the Queenes Majesty in the *Bay* of *Burlington*.

First for the QUEENE, it cannot be unknowne to any upon what termes Shee tooke the oportunity to go for *Holland*, that She might see Her deareſt daughter delivered safely to the

hands of the *Prince* of *Orange*: her Majesties affaires here at that time being in such condition, that shee could neither stay with safety, nor yet be absent without danger. For who can possibly forget in so short a space, the sequestring of her neerest servants, the *Articles* intended to be framed against her, the flight she was compelled to make (nothing the more secure because His Majesty did partake the same fortune with her) from *Whitehall* unto *Hampton-Court*, and from thence to *Windsor*. Nor need it be related what good offices shee did His Majesty during the time shee spent in those forraine parts, in furnishing him from time to time with *Money*, *Armes* and *Ammunition*: and that too from a State no great friend to *Monarchy*, and where so strong a party had beene made against her, by the power and practice of those men, by whom His Majesties affaires had beene reduced to so great extremities. It is enough to say, that never King had a better *Agent*; and that as wee already do enjoy the benefit thereof, so shall posterity enjoy the story. Being wearied at the last with so long an exile, and finding that His Majesties affaires were in such prosperity, that she might venture safely upon his protection; she was resolved to come for *England*, and did accordingly put forth to sea on the 19th of *January* last being well guarded and attended: the wind so favourable that there was little doubt of Her speedie landing, and thereupon a messenger dispatched to the Court at *Oxford*, to give His Majesty notice of it. But the wind comming suddainely about, and the seas working very high, She was inforced at last to make sayle for *Holland*, after She had continued on the seas eight daies, and with a most invincible courage contended so long for the mastery with that furious Element.

In a Pamphlet called, *Certaine informations. Num*: 3.

The newes of this being brought to *London*, and a report withall, how many *Souldiers and Commanders*, what store *of money*, *gunpowder*, *Armes*, *and horses*, She had intended to bring with Her: occasioned great joy there for the ill successe which had befallen Her at the present; and put Her enemies (who have too great an influence on the two Houses of Parliament)

on

In some quick debates, how to prevent Her landing for the time to come; and if that might not be prevented, then how they should proceed against Her when they had Her here. Foure ships which had beene formerly appointed by the said two Houses, to lie before the haven of *Newcastle*, were ordered not to *suffer Her to passe the barre at Tinmouth, unlesse She left Her Ordinance and ships behind Her.* Upon occasion of a letter to the House of Commons from the Mayor of *Yarmouth*, to know what entertainment he should give Her Majesty if She landed there, (such a report of Her intentions being brought unto him) Master *Martin* learnedly declaimes against that title, would not by any meanes allow that stile of MAJESTIE to belong unto Her, no not so much as in the right of participation with Her Royall Husband (a right which every married woman in this Kingdome doth lay claime unto) affirming with an impudent confidence (like that of *Bessus* in the play) that she was no other then their *fellow Subject*. This presently drew on a new debate (though not like that amongst the *Brethren of the sword*, in jest,) how they should handle Her amongst them, when she came again, some moved that a strict *inquisition* should be made into all Her Actions, during the time she staid in *Holland*; and that according thereunto an *impeachment* should be drawne against Her for those ill offices which She had done unto this Kingdome, that is to say unto themselves. Others of a more cunning malice, and more wit to hide it, would not have it so, this being, as they said, no time to stirre that controversie. Better some course were taken to prevent Her comming, and that the ships they had at sea should have charge to hinder it, if She attempted to set foote upon English-ground. Accordingly this course was followed. And when intelligence was brought that two of Her ships laden with *Armes* and *Ammunition* were landed safely at *Newcastle*, under the conduct and command of *Van-Trump*, Admirall for the *States Generall* of the united provinces; it was ordered by the *Close Committee* that if the *Queene* or any of Her ships came againe that way, they should either keepe them from the land, or give fire upon them.

In another Pamphlet called, *A continuation, &c. Num. 3.*

them. All which appeares by severall letters of *advise*, from *London*.

We see the *preparation* made for her entertainment. Never was such a *Feast* provided (I dare boldly say it) for the reception of a *Queene*; A Lady of so innocent a greatnesse, that we may say of her, as the Historian doth of the beloved wife of *Augustus Cæsar*, that never any of the subjects felt how great power she had, but either by adding to their honours, or mitigation of their punishments. But it pleased God (who tooke her into his protection) that though she felt their fury, yet she scaped their malice. For being brought upon a second setting out, within sight of *England*, with such a calme and gentle gale, as if both Sea and Windes repented of their former rudenesse; the Winde that studied her convenience, brought her being then within few leagues of *Newcastle*, (where she intended to have landed) to the Bay of *Burlington*: by meanes whereof her landing was more safe then it had beene otherwise, her passage shorter unto *Yorke*, where she meant to stay untill His Majestie should give order for Her removall; and the Kings forces nearer at hand to conduct her thither. Two dayes she lay at Anchor there e're she came on shore, dispatching thence a Messenger to the Earle of *Newcastle*, to give him notice of her comming; that She might be attended on by His Majesties Army, for the security of Her Person when She came to land: Which, as it did one way advance Her safety, so did it in another keepe Her within reach of danger. For the foure ships which lay before the Barre at *Tinmouth*, not farre from *Newcastle*, either discerning the *Dutch* Fleet when they were at Sea, or being advertised from the place where she rode at Anchor, of Her landing there, made all the haste they could to fall on upon Her before the comming of the Kings Army. And though they came not soone enough to hinder her from landing, as 'twas hoped they might; they did their best to *kill Her in Her bed*, as she was asleepe, and make the Land more cruell to Her, then the Seas had beene: Which being an attempt so barbarous, as would not easily finde beliefe from a

private

...ajus potenti... nemo sen... nisi aut le... ...tione pericu... aut accessio... dignitatis. ...elleius Pater... ...l. l. 2.

private pen, ſuch as no ſtory of the *Turkes* or *Scythians*, or any other ſavage or uncivill Nations can give a *Parallel* unto; it ſhall be told you in the words of a publike perſon, who on the morrow after gave this accompt thereof by letter, which was diſpatched away by one of the ordinary Meſſengers, attending then upon the Queene.

Burlington this 25 of *February*. 1642.

A Sſoone as we came into England, *the Queene diſpatched* Progers *to you; but being this day informed that he was taken by the Enemy, She hath againe diſpatched this Bearer to render You an accompt of Her arrivall, the which hath beene (thankes be to God) very happy. For as rough as the Sea was the firſt time we paſſed, at this time we came with a gentle gale, untill we were within* 15 *leagues of* Newcaſtle, *where upon that coaſt the winde began to change to* North-weſt, *which forced us to make for* Burlington Bay; *where after two dayes riding at Anchor, the* Cavalrie *arrived; which perceiving, the Queene ſuddenly landed, and the next morning the reſt of the Army came to wait on Her. God, that was careſull to preſerve Her by Sea, did likewiſe continue his favour to Her on the Land: For that night foure of the* Parliament Ships *arrived at* Burlington, *without being perceived by us; and at foure a clocke in the morning gave us an Alarme, which cauſed us to ſend ſpeedily to the Port to ſecure our Boats of* Ammunition, *which were but newly landed. But about an houre after the foure ſhips began to ply us ſo faſt with their* Ordinance; *that it made us all to riſe out of our beds with diligence, and leave the Village, at leaſt the women; for the Soldiers ſtaid very reſolutely to defend the* Ammunition, *in caſe their forces ſhould land. One of the Ships did Her the favour to ſlanck upon the houſe where the Queene lay, which was juſt before the Peere; and before She was out of Her bed, the* Cannon bullets *whiſtled ſo loud about Her, (which Muſicke you may eaſily believe was not very pleaſing to Her) that all the company preſſed Her earneſtly to get out of the houſe, their* Cannon *having totally beaten*

beaten downe all the neighbouring houſes, and two Cannon bel-
lets falling from the top to the bottome of the houſe where She was;
ſo that (clothed as She could) She went on foot ſome little diſtance
out of the Towne, under the ſhelter of a Ditch (like that of New-
market;) whither before She could get; the Cannon bullets fell
thicke about us, and a Sergeant was killed within twenty paces of
Her. We in the end gained the Ditch, and ſtaid there two houres,
whileſt their Cannon plaid all the time upon us; the bullets flew
for the moſt part over our heads, ſome few onely grazing on the
Ditch where the Queene was, covered us with earth. At laſt
the Admirall of Holland ſent to the Parliament ſhips to tell them,
that if they would not ceaſe ſhooting, he would give fire upon them
as enemies. (This was done ſomewhat late, but there is an excuſe
for it, by reaſon of a miſt, as he ſaith.) Upon that they ſtaid
their ſhooting, and likewiſe being ebbing water, they could not
ſtay longer neare the ſhore. Aſſoone as they were retired, the
Queene returned to the houſe where She lay, being unwilling to
allow them the vanity of ſaying, They made Her forſake the
Towne. We went at noone to Burlington, whither we were reſol-
ved to goe before this accident; and all that day in the face of the
enemie we diſimbarqued our Ammunition. It is ſaid that one of
the Captaines of the Parliament ſhips had beene at the Towne be-
fore us, to obſerve where the Queenes lodging was; and I aſſure
you he obſerved it well, for he ever ſhot at it. I may truely ſay
that both by Sea and Land the Queene hath beene in ſome dan-
gers, but God by his eſpeciall grace and favour hath preſerved
Her: and the Queene ſaith, She hath great confidence in his
goodneſſe, that he will not forſake Her Majeſtie in other things,
ſince in this he hath ſo protected Her. And She proteſted, that in
that confidence ſhe durſt have marched againſt a Cannon, if She
had not learned Thou ſhalt not tempt. This Bearer was witneſſe
of all that paſſed, yet I would not forbeare to make you this Rela-
tion, which is very punctuall.

So farre the very words of the Letter, which when the Rea-
der hath peruſed, I would faine be told, if ever Treaſon were
more

more impudent and more open facted: what hopes there is of safety to His Sacred Majestie, whom they endeavour thus to murther in His dearest Consort; for preservation of whose life the Lawes, (if such a thing as Law be yet left amongst us) have no lesse carefully provided, then for His owne most sacred Person: What bounds these men prescribe to their desperate malice, whom neither tendernesse of sex, nobility of birth, nor royalty of estate can prevaile upon. Compare the danger which His Majestie was in at the battell of *Edge-hill*, when the undistinguishing bullets fell so thicke about Him; with this, wherein the *Cannon* bent against the QUEENE, shot through the house in which She was, killed a man that stood so neare, and covered Her with earth even before Her burials; and reade the Riddle he that can, whose life hath beene more eagerly sought after, either His or Hers; which of the two would fall the more acceptable Sacrifice to these angry Deities. If all things else should faile to *undeceive and disabuse the seduced people* of this Kingdome, who hitherto have beene taught, and perhaps believe, that there is nothing more endeavoured then the preservation of His Majesties Person, and the advancement of His Honour. I doubt not but this barbarous and bloudy attempt upon the life of the Queene, (for nothing else was or can possibly be pretended to be aimed at in it) will serve sufficiently to doe it; else we have reason to suspect, that God hath laid that curse upon this Nation, whereof the Prophet *Esay* speaketh in another sence; *That hearing they shall heare, and shall not understand; that seeing they shall see, and shall not perceive.*

But I have too long plaid the *Scholiast* on so clear a Text, and wronged by an impertinent glosse the Writers most perspicuous and full expressions; which whosoever reades must needes understand, and whosoever understands the *danger*, must abhorre the *Actors*, and not the *Actors* only, but the *Authors* too. It was a true, but tart saying of *Augustus Cæsar*, *Præstat Herodis porcum esse, quàm filium*, That it was better being the *swine* then the *sonne* of *Herod*. And I pray God, (besides the detestation

which we have our selves of so fowle a fact) we doe not grow a *by-word* to the Christian world; and that it be not thought an happier fortune, as the world now goes, to be a *Countrey Gentlewoman*, then a *Queene* of *England*. But it is time (for we have promised a *briefe Relation*) that we conclude first of these *remarkeable occurrences*, of which there is no more to come; but that the Messenger according to Her Majesties command, made all the speed the troubles of the time permitted, to the Court at *Oxford*; and brought the acceptable newes of the *Queenes* safe arrivall, to His Sacred Majestie; so much more acceptable in that She had escaped so great and so many dangers, and was come *safe* into the Realme, notwithstanding all the plots and practices of malicious men, whose mischievous designes the Lord will one day turne on their owne heads, and punish them according to their owne inventions.

12. The repulse of the Rebels before *Newarke*.

Though this good newes was of it selfe abundantly sufficient to welcome and indeare the Messenger, yet found he some thing by the way which might have added (were it possible) to the generall joy which his first Message had occasioned. His way to *Oxford* was by *Newarke*, a place well knowne to those who use to travell the *Northerne Roads*, but at this time more notable for the *Garrison* there placed by the prudent foresight of the Earle of *Newcastle*, Generall of His Majesties forces in the *Northerne parts*; A Town at which the enemies of His Majesties peace have cast full many an envious eye, as being a great barre to their proceedings; and suffered it to sinke so deepe into their fancies and imaginations, that they have often *taken* it in their dreames, and sometimes in their printed *Newes-bookes*, but never durst appeare before it untill Munday last, being the 27th of *February*. But then it pleased the Earle of *Lincolne*, the Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, Colonell *Ballard*, and the other Chiefetaines of the Rebels in *Lincolnshire*, to thinke upon some course for satisfying the good people of *London*, *Who had long mused amongst themselves, why being so well furnished and provided of all things necessary for that service, they had not set upon the Towne*, as one of their *Diurnals* tells us.

Which

Which being resolved upon amongst them, and fearing that they might not be able to effect the busines without more helpe, they sent for Sir *John Gell* from *Darbyshire*, to meet them with his Rabble at the day appointed: if for no other reason (as there was not much) yet that they might be sure of some lucky hand to deface Tombes and Monuments, and to kill dead bodies, whereat *Gell* was excellent.

Of this designe Colonell *Henderson* the watchfull Governour of the Towne having timely notice, drew forth his *Cavalrie*, consisting of ten Companies some foure nights before, and went to *Beckingham* (a Towne of *Lincolnshire*) neare the Rebels Quarters: whereof having some intelligence by their Espials, they kept themselves such close and in so good order, that nothing could be done upon them to frustrate or divert the action; so that he made a leisurely and faire retreat to the Towne againe, there to expect their further determination. Nor was it long before they let him know their resolution, advancing on the day before remembred with all their Forces, being 6000 and above, and ten Peeces of Ordinance (most of them shooting bullets of six pound a Peece) towards the *Beacon-hill*, a mile from *Newarke*; upon which hill the Governour having no *Ordinance* in the Towne to entertaine them, had placed his *Cavalrie* with the best advantage that he could. The Enemy seeing him so planted, advanced upon him with the whole body of their Army, and still as they came forwards, caused him to retire by the advantage of their Cannon, which he wanted; till at the length by three removes he drew more neare unto his workes, and so at last into the Towne. And this was all that was done that day, the enemy retreating as the night came on, and quartering all their forces in two small Villages, about a mile distant from his trenches.

On Tuesday morning the last of *February*, they drew up all their forces into one grosse body, and comming as neare unto his workes as they could with safety, sent a Trumpeter, and in the name of the *King and Parliament* (as their manner is) demanded his surrendrie of the Towne and Castle: Which being

answered with a *negative*, and that the Governour was resolved to keepe the Towne for His Majesties sole use, (with whom the *two Houses of Parliament*, were never thought to be *joynt-tenants* of the Kingdome) they planted their Ordinance, dividing their foot into three *Brigades*, tooke in the Earle of *Exeters* house (which was an Hospitall heretofore dependant on the See of *Lincolne*, but now assured upon the Familie by an Act of Parliament made this Session) discharging so shot into the Towne from their workes and batteries. At length the *Nottinghamshire* and *Dunbyshire* forces, making one *Brigade* of themselves, advanced and tooke a Ditch within Pistoll shot of the Towne workes, and thence discharged against the Towne from eleven of the clocke at noone, untill six at night; but with more courage then successe: the Souldiers of the Garrison playing their parts exceeding valiantly, and being bravely seconded by the indefatigable paines of all the Officers, who behaved themselves both stoutly and discreetly, as they were directed. In the meane time the other two *Brigades* having placed themselves before some other of the workes, and finding them so strong, that there was little possibility of doing any good that way, retired with all their Foot, Horses, and Artillerie, to *Gells* Post, hoping with their united Powers to force their entrance into the Towne, and obtaine the end of their desires. Which being soone perceived by the wary Governour, he removed all his Forces as they did, which was about three of the clocke in the afternoone; holding them play, and entertaining them with an hotter service then they expected from that place, for three houres together. At length, it being then about six at night, discerning an abatement in the courage of the Enemy, who began to wax weary of the worke, he made a sally out upon them with such force and fury, that he drave all their Foot from their Post, or station, unto the shelter and protection of their *Cavalrie*, impatroned himself of three Peeces of Ordinance, which he caused to be haled into the Towne: the whole body of the Rebels retiring in great disorder and confusion till they got the advantage of an hedge, and so stood

with

with the *Cavalrie* before them, till darke night came on, and made an end at that time of the disputation.

In this estate things stood, when the Messenger sent unto His Majestie, (whom before I spake of,) came unto the Towne; Who though he staid no longer there then the necessity of corporall rest did invite him to: yet staid he long enough to see the Enemies dislodged, and the Lords with their whole traine departed from such unhospitable hosts, who shewed no more civility to men of honour, which was as soone as they had light enough to see how to goe away. But being it was a service of such signall consequence, it was not thought fit to intrust the story and relation of it onely unto the wit and memory of the Messenger, who being no Actor in the businesse might possibly be subject to mistakings: and therefore Colonell *Henderson* the victorious Governour, sent an accompt thereof in writing to His Sacred Majestie, and from thence you have it.

There were killed of the Kings side in this brave repulse, but one man onely, a common Souldier of the Garrison, and not many hurt. But of the Rebels there were slaine no fewer then 200 men; and many wounded, whereof the chiefe was Colonell *Ballard*, and no meane one neither. There were taken also in the sally about 60 Prisoners, many of which were found upon examination to be *French Papists*; whom the *two Houses* of *Parliament* thought it not unfitting to take into their pay, nor dangerous either to the Church or State to trust with weapons; their nation and religion notwithstanding. By which it seemes that *Forreiners* may be called in, if occasion be, in maintenance of the rights and liberties of the *English* subjects; and *Papists* may be armed for the defence and preservation of the *Protestant Religion* if the necessities and distresses of the Church require it. If so, then certainly His Majesty may far more warrantably make use of his Popish subjects, who serve him for defence of his prerogative and their owne native liberties, upon the conscience of that duetie and allegiance which they beare unto him; then the two Houses, what soever Priviledge they pretend unto, can call in *Forreigne* Nations of the *Popish*

profession, who serve them on no other motive but for pay and pillage. But such is the infirmity of our humane nature, that we do commonly condemne that in others, which we indulge unto our selves: and such the guilty courses of seditious persons, that they regard but little, if they do at all, what crooked lanes and passages they are forced upon, so they may come at last to their journeys end. Some *Papists*, but those *English Papists*, had before beene taken prisoners by His Majesty at the famous battaile of *Edge-hill*, which gave His Majesty occasion after their example, to enterteine some few *Recusants* of these His Kingdomes, for the defence and safety of His *Royall Person*. And should he call in *Forreiners* and those *Papists* too, to aid him in defence of His *Royall Power*, he did no more then what he had example for from their owne proceedings, who have affirmed it of themselves that they cannot *erre*.

Quod quisque fecit, patitur; Authorem scelus
Repetit, suoque premitur exemplo nocens.
Seneca Tragœd.

FINIS.